

The Standard.

(ESTABLISHED 1879)

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Published by William Glazman, Publisher.**WAR ALARMS IN EUROPE.**

There must be sensible men in Europe sufficiently high in the councils of the nations to prevent all Europe going to war over Serbia, and yet the cable message declare war is imminent and that even the first shot has been fired.

Germany, France, Russia, Italy, England and Austria-Hungary have been an armed camp so long that the war spirit may dominate to such an extent as to allow the war lords to throw civilization into the bloodiest conflict of all history, but the common people should be heard in opposition to the call to arms. After all, the plain people do the fighting, though those of royal blood proclaim war and they should stand solidly arrayed against the present agitation for a test of armed strength.

The most commendable policy of the Socialists of Germany and France is that they will not sanction war and are firmly resolved to defeat any military move by their own or any other country.

OGDEN TOMATO AND PEA CROP.

One million cases of tomatoes would be 24,000,000 cans. That is the estimate of the tomato pack of the Ogden canning district this year. It may be a little high, but the crop prospects were never better and it is possible that an unprecedented figure will be reached.

Not so many years ago 200,000 cases of tomatoes were looked on as worthy of note, but gradually the industry has grown until an output of half a million to a million cases is to be expected every year.

One of our canners places the pea pack at 120,000 cases, which is extraordinary. The very best peas grown in the United States are canned here. The quality is so good that California packers take the Ogden product and label it as their own.

Ogden tomatoes and peas should sell in every city of the country as they are unequalled. Were a wider market obtained, the industry might expand until the canners here ranked first in the United States.

CLEARING LANDS OF STUMPS.

A new method of clearing land of stumps has been tried out by the United States department of agriculture, with excellent results. An electric drill is employed to bore holes in the stumps, so that powder can be placed to advantage. By this means, the land is cleared at a cost as low as \$5 an acre. The outfit costs less than \$475.

In dislodging a stump securely rooted, the easiest way is to place explosives in a hole bored or dug directly under the center of resistance. Some-

times farmers endeavor to place the charge in the earth outside of the stump, but in regions where the trees have long deep-growing taproots the practice has not been satisfactory. It usually results in blowing the dirt away from one side of the tree and only loosening the stump to a slight degree. The department is now recommending an outfit that will make a hole deep in the earth within the taproot where the center of resistance lies.

The outfit recommended has been tried by several turpentine companies who use the stumps of the long leaf pine for distillation purposes. The holes are bored in the taproots by means of electric drills, power being supplied by a dynamo run from a gasoline engine mounted upon a wagon. These companies seem to have found it profitable to employ this equipment.

The lower grades of nitroglycerin powders have been found most economical in blasting stumps with taproots. The higher grades tend to shatter the stump but do not throw it out of the ground as well as the lower grades. The experiments indicate that twenty per cent powder is cheaper and more satisfactory than 25 per cent powder.

CONSTANT NAGGING INJURING BUSINESS.

That the Democratic administration is injuring business by its constant nagging at big business is the opinion of Mark Sullivan in Collier's Weekly, who says:

"It must be admitted that both among the leaders at Washington and throughout public opinion generally there is some apprehension about the consequences of keeping up the present policy toward the New Haven and other railroads and toward organized business generally. The securities of the railroads now in receiver ship aggregate more than a billion dollars. Many of these securities are held by savings banks, trust companies, and most menacing of all, life insurance companies. The consequences of any fundamental impairment of these securities are extremely uncomfortable for sober-minded persons to contemplate. Persons of not very sober responsibility who insist upon going ahead assume that the only person who would be injured by the worst that can happen would be plutocrats of various degrees. As a matter of fact, the distress through impairment of the assets of life insurance companies and savings banks would be practically universal. The injury to these securities is not at all a necessary result of the about-face in the attitude of the government or the conduct of railroads. It will be rather a result of the panic and lack of confidence apt to be caused by continued public hostility to some forms of private property. It will be, as President Wilson truly said, 'psychological.' These are the considerations which move sober-minded people toward hesitancy. Some others who are merely politicians also take the same view that it is time to veer toward conservatism. This latter group, being politicians, have a sense of public moods, and they feel that the public mood just now is a little tired of that very agitation which has

NEW YORK SOCIAL LEADER CHISELS STATUE FOR THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

The voluntary contribution of a sculptured fountain has been made to the Panama exposition by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the New York social leader who turned sculptress.

been so agreeable to the public mood for a long time past."

FIRST SHOT FIRED IN IRELAND.

Unhappy Ireland! At the threshold of home rule, after years of travail, there is great uncertainty as to whether the struggling people will enter into possession of their own, or once more be denied that which they have sought so ardently and with great sacrifice.

The rioting in Dublin yesterday, during which the troops fired on the Nationalists who had been successful in landing arms, further tends to prove that the British soldiers are in sympathy with the Ulsterites and will be found on the side of the rebellious forces in the north of Ireland, if there is an open breach, and the government seems helpless to prevent this disloyalty on the part of its troops.

The killing of women and children by the Scottish Borderers has enraged the Irish Nationalists and has made possible further clashes, which at this time might lead to open warfare, with the troops on one side and home rulers on the other. A conflict of that kind eventually would prejudice the English people and might result in the recall of all home rule legislation.

This is a most critical period in the affairs of Ireland and one ill-advised move on the part of Ulsterite or Nationalist can put Ireland back half a century.

We are told that there are 200,000 Irishmen in the United States, many of them members of the regular army and state militia, who have entered on a military enlistment for no other purpose than to be prepared to aid the cause of Ireland, if the final issue is war. With those men entering Ireland, the Home Rulers would be strong enough to throw the entire British empire in turmoil.

TAKING THE SCHOOL TO THE HOME.

There was a time when no one thought of gaining any part of an education through text books except as a student at school. Today the schools are reaching out and making possible a broader field of usefulness by taking the school into the home. And the activities of teachers are not confined to the children, but embrace all ages, from the little one to the grandpa and grandma of the family.

We welcome this new system because it promises so much to those most in need and most appreciative of the advice and guidance of expert teachers.

Lately the government, through the Agricultural colleges, has been working out a plan whereby ten or more farmers or farm women can form home classes in agriculture or domestic science and receive textbooks, lectures, lantern slides, laboratory and cooking equipment.

Utah so far has not signified a desire to be included among the states making this experiment in education of taking the school to the homes, but should do so.

The object of the plan, as set forth by the government, is to make accessible at home, to men and women who have not the time or means to attend the regular courses at the colleges, practical short courses in agriculture and home management specially adapted to their districts. These courses, which will consist of 15 to 20 lectures, and will consume five or more weeks, are to be arranged to suit the spare time and convenience of each group of people. The courses to be offered at first

are poultry raising, fruit growing, soils, cheese manufacturing, dairying, butter-making, and farm bookkeeping, and for the women especially, courses in the preparation, cooking and use of vegetable and cereal foods. The department will supply lectures and lantern slides covering these subjects, and the states which have agreed to cooperate in the plan will lend to each group laboratory and cooking apparatus valued at \$100 and a reference library. The textbooks and lectures will be made so complete that each group can safely appoint one of its members as study leader to direct the work of the course.

When a group has decided to take up the work, the state which co-operates sends an agent with the department's representative to organize a sample class and assist the leader whom they elect in laying out the work and in showing him the best methods of procedure. The classes commonly are held from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon, two or three days each week. The sessions are not held every day, so that the members will have time to attend to their farm duties in between the sessions, as well as before and after the instruction period. The classes meet commonly at the most convenient farmhouse. During the morning hours, textbook work is done, and the afternoon laboratory work is conducted, and the women who have elected to take the domestic science courses have practical lessons in cooking.

As soon as a class is established, the state organizer withdraws to start a class in some other district. The work thereafter is left in charge of the leader, who receives assistance by mail from the college or the department in carrying on the work. As there is no regularly paid instructor, classes can be carried on all over the state as rapidly as the college organizer can visit the groups, and as quickly as the laboratory sets supplied by the college become available. The local leader will preside during the reading of the lectures and references, for which full texts and lantern slides are supplied by the department. He will also be responsible for the laboratory equipment. Every one who completes the course will receive a certificate from the state college.

Last winter experiments along these lines were carried out successfully in Pennsylvania, and this has stimulated an interest in the method in other states. In one of the Pennsylvania classes more men applied than could be accommodated, and all of the 20 men and 15 women who began the course completed it. Pennsylvania is now arranging for more classes, while Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont and Florida expect to take up the work. Other states such as Maine, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware have signified their willingness to co-operate.

Ordinarily a college in a state usually applies to the department seeking its co-operation, when sufficient interest has been shown in the plan in several communities where ten or more people have sought the instruction. For financial reasons, certain colleges are not so able to engage in the work as are others.

The advantage claimed for the new home courses with local leaders and laboratory equipment over the ordinary correspondence course is that only a small percentage of those who take the individual correspondence course finish it. Studying in a group, with laboratory work and a leader, seems to stimulate the interest and add a special feature which lead the members of the group to follow the

work conscientiously and complete it.

THE CAILLAUX TRIAL.(Goodwin's Weekly)
Paris is enjoying itself this week. A murder trial more spectacular than the most exciting drama is something which the "many-headed" in Paris exult over, and if the fair prisoner does not over-work her part, we predict that she will win out, at least so far as the jury goes.

Up to this writing she has not tried the Phryne climax, but if she, before the trial closes, deems it necessary, we hardly think she would hesitate to imitate the beautiful Theban.

But there is much in this trial to awaken sympathy for the woman. Both the man and the woman are thoroughbreds, that is clear though neither was properly fitted when a coil. Both are brilliant and proud, and it is easy to see how the repeated lashings of a great newspaper would sting them. Then all the woman did was to kill an editor. What special harm was there in that?

Dr. Pidcock has moved from 2301 Washington avenue to 219 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.—(Advertisement).

EXCURSION TO CANADA

AUGUST 4TH

Special Round Trip Rates via Oregon Short Line to points in Alberta. For reservations and further particulars apply at City Ticket Office, 2514 Washington Avenue.—Advertisement.

THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS

New York, July 27.—Alarming conditions abroad caused declines of two to four points in the stock market today with a sharp recovery in the final dealings, due to advances of a more hopeful character. The closing was irregular.

Prices of Americans in London were down that two to four points or more and the seriousness of the Serbian situation, coupled with new developments in Ulster, contributed to a de-moralized condition at the British metropolis. Continental exchanges were even more panicky, according to advices, and the Vienna bourse ordered a cessation of operations until Thursday. The weakest feature here was Canadian Pacific, which opened with a drop of over 3 points. Other shares in the international group were down one to two points and trading was of the most active and feverish character. Foreign selling was again a factor in the decline.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, July 27.—Hogs—Receipts 31,000; market strong. Bulk, \$8.70@8.95; light, \$8.80@9.10; mixed, \$8.55@9.10; heavy, \$8.35@9.05; rough, \$8.35@8.55; pigs, \$7.80@8.90.

Cattle—Receipts 13,000; market strong. Beeves, \$7.55@10.00; steers, \$8.40@8.55; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.80@9.20; calves, \$7.75@11.25.

Sheep—Receipts 19,000; market steady. Sheep, \$5.20@5.90; yearlings, \$5.50@6.55; lambs, \$6.00@8.15.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, July 27.—Hogs—Receipts 2500; market higher. Bulk, \$8.75@8.90; heavy, \$8.85@8.95; packers and butchers, \$8.80@8.90; light, \$8.70@8.80; pigs, \$8.50@8.75.

Cattle—Receipts 13,000; market higher. Prime fed steers, \$9.35@9.60; dressed beef steers, \$7.90@9.25; western steers, \$7.50@9.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@8.50; bulls, \$5.25@6.75; calves, \$6.00@10.25.

Sheep—Receipts 5,000; market steady. Lambs, \$7.35@7.90; yearlings, \$6.90@6.65; wethers, \$4.75@5.60; ewes, \$4.00@4.60.

South Omaha Livestock.

South Omaha, July 27.—Hogs—Receipts 4500; market 5c higher. Heavy, \$8.55@8.75; mixed, \$8.55@8.85; light, \$8.50@8.85; pigs, \$7.50@8.25; bulk, \$8.55@8.80.

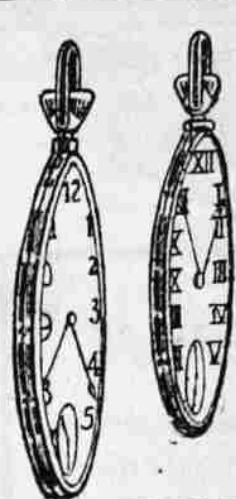
Cattle—Receipts 4300; market steady to 10c lower. Native steers, \$7.50@9.75; cows and heifers, \$6.00@8.00; western steers, \$6.50@8.75; Texas steers, \$8.00@7.50; cows and heifers, \$5.75@7.15; canners, \$3.50@5.50; calves, \$7.50@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 11,500; market strong. Yearlings, \$5.40@5.90; wethers, \$5.00@5.60; lambs, \$7.25@8.10.

Metals.

New York, July 27.—Copper—Quiet; Spot and September, offered at \$13.25; electrolytic, \$13.50; lake, nominal; castings, \$13.25.

Tin—Steady. Spot, \$30.00@30.25; September, \$30.12@30.27. Antimony—Dull; Cookson's, \$7.12@7.25. Iron—Quiet; No. 1 northern, \$14.75@



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Money.

New York, July 27.—Close—Merchandise paper, 4 1/2@5 per cent; sterling exchange, demoralized; 60 day bills, \$4.86; demand, \$4.91@4.92. Commercial bills, \$4.85. Bar silver, \$2 5/8c. Mexican dollars, 40 1/4c. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, weak. Call money, steady, 2@2 1/2 per cent. Time loans, 2 1/4@2 1/2 per cent. Closing bid, 2 1/4@2 1/2 per cent. Time loans, stronger; 60 days, 3@3 1/4 per cent; 90 days, 3 1/4@3 1/2 per cent; six months, 4 1/4@4 1/2 per cent.

Lead.

New York, July 27.—Lead—Quiet, \$3 1/2@3.92 1/2. London, 18 pounds, 10s. Spelter—Quiet, \$5.00@5.10. London, 21 pounds, 12s. 6d.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, July 27.—Although war tension carried the wheat market today decidedly higher, the excitement in the pit was far from being equal to that of Saturday. There was a general rush to buy but as a rule orders were for comparatively small amounts. After opening 1-2 to 2-1/2c above Saturday night, the market held firm at around the top figures reached.

Corn strengthened with wheat. Hot, dry weather counted also against the bear. The opening, which was 3-8 to 1 1/8@1 1/4c higher, was followed by some additional gains. Oats strengthened like the other cereals but trading lacked volume. Shorts in provisions found offerings meagre. Advancing quotations for hogs seemed to make sellers wary. Subsequently the wheat market sagged owing to reports that diplomatic pressure was making Austria halt. The close was nervous, un-

changed to 3-4c advance. Corn prices later eased off when wheat turned down grade. The close was steady at unchanged to 5-8@3-4c up.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

New York, July 27.—An extra dividend of 3 per cent was declared today by the Standard Oil company of Indiana in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. An extra dividend of the same amount was declared last quarter.

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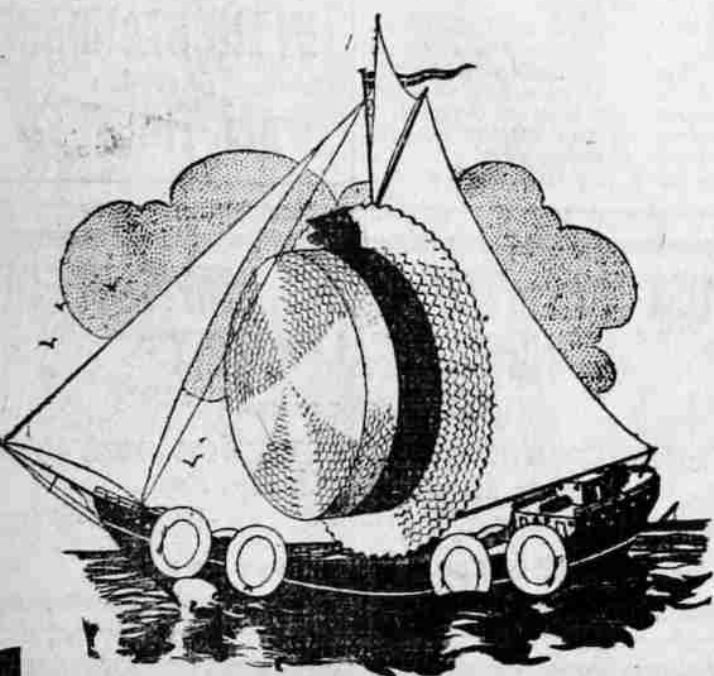
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